The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,056.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

LLEWELLIN—October 19th, at Callian, the wife of Mr. Fred S. Llewellin, Assistant Superintendent G. I. P. Railway Telegraphs, of a son.

REEVE—October 19th, at Nassick, the wife of J. W. Reeve, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

FERNANDES—October 9th, at Belgaum, Mr. Alexis B. Fernandes, of Nerul, Goa, aged 56 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

URQUHART—October 11th, at Nungumbaukum, the wife of Dr. Urquhart, Coroner of Madras, of a son, which survived its birth only two hours.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

NICHOLETTS—October 7th, at Sirsa, the wife of Lieutenant R. C. Nicholetts, of a son.

WHYMPER—October 16th, at Kussowlie, the wife of Mr. Henry Whymper, of the Murree Brewery Company, of a daughter.

MUSGRAVE—October 12th, at Mooltan, the wife of Captain Musgrave, 15th B. C., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ROBERTSON—SIMSON—October 13th, at Nynee Tal, Charles Robertson, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to Isabella Mary Garioch, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Henry Simson, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,950 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander PARKER, will be despatched on TUESDAY the 27th October, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.—Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Gopalpore.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.		Down.	
	Nov. Nov.		Nov. Dec.
Leave Bombay . .	2 & 16	Leave Bussorah	20 & 4
„ Kurrachee	7 20	„ Fao	30 4
„ Guadur	7 21	„ Bushire	22 6
„ Muscat	10 24	„ Lingo	24 8
„ B. Abbas	13 26	„ B. Abbas	26 10
„ Lingo	13 27	„ Muscat	28 12
„ Bushire	16 30	„ Guadur	30 14
	Dec.		Dec.
„ Fao	17 1	„ Kurrachee.....	3 16
Arrive Bussorah	18 2	Arrive Bombay	5 19

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 850 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. AYERS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 26th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government),—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas	Dharumtur.	Goran.	Goliwa
	Rs. A	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class..	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class.....	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dharumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M. and Dharumtur at 1 P.M.

The Goliwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Goliwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

THE well known first class Steamer "PHLOX," BAKER, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M, viz:—

Unjunwell. Malwan.
Ratnagherry. Vingorla.
Jeytapoor. Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE, & Co. Rampart Row.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail in January 1869, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1250 tons, C. E. DOUGLAS, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Douglas.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "RINALDO," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Rinaldo."

Bombay, 16th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Sir John Lawrence."

Bombay, 16th October 1868.

BY AUTHORITY

Of the Board of Trade,
THE SHIP CAPTAIN'S
MEDICAL GUIDE,
Containing plain and clear directions for
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT
of
DISEASES AND ACCIDENTAL INJURIES.
Cash As. 14 Credit Rs. 1

SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS.

Strong and serviceable, of several sizes.
MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ROSSELET & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, and DEALERS in ELECTRO-PLATED WARE! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly, to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *viâ* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £94 10s.. 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

WANTED

RESPECTABLE MEN can be provided with BOARD and LODGINGS, at No. 319, Lower Colaba (Main Road), opposite the Colaba Company's Cotton Press.—Terms, Rs. 60 per mensem.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a first class (Horizontal and Condensing much preferred) High Pressure STEAM ENGINE, of 15 to 20 Horse Power. A Cornish or Lancashire BOILER of best make, with all fittings, and suited to supply the above with also ample Steam. Apply with full particulars to

Messrs. ROBINSON & Co.

WANTED, for the MAURITIUS POLICE FORCE, about 50 MEN of good character, between the ages of 18 and 35, height over 5 feet 5½ inches.

SALARIES.

Sergeant Major .....
Quarter-Master Sergeant... } £100 to £150 per annum.
District Sergeant Major..... 84 „
Sergeant ..... 72 „
Corporal ..... 60 „
Constable, 1st Class ..... 48 „
Constable, 2nd Class ..... 36 „

Allowances to each man.—Barrack room accommodation for all single men is provided; as also for a limited number of married members of the Force. Medical attendance. Rations at the rate of 3d. per day, and Clothing. Period of enlistment 3 years.

The Force, of over 900 men, is under military organization, and being half composed of Europeans, from which all the N. C. Officers are selected, the proportion of the latter to the European Constables is about 1 to 3.

Applications to be made to the Sergeant Major at the General Police Office, Port Louis.

J. T. N. O'BRIEN, Major,
H. P. 12th Regiment.

Inspector General of Police, Mauritius and Dependencies, or to the undersigned at the Shipping Office, Bombay.

J. D. FREEMAN,
Emigration Agent at Bombay for Mauritius Government.

Bombay, 14th Sept. 1868.

NOTE.—None need apply, except discharged Soldiers of good character, and they must also be entitled to a passage from India at the expense of Government.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO BE LET, a commodious, airy, upper-storied BUNGALOW, situate at Grant Road, and at present occupied by the B. B. and C. India Railway Company. The premises are well suitable for a Club, a Hotel, or a Dwelling House for a large Family. For particulars apply to Mr. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA, at his Office, in Fort, or to Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA, at Grant Road.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 651 of 1867.

Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, ...Plaintiff.

vs.

Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas and Bajunjee Furdoonjee, Hormusjee Eduljee Madun, and Jamsetjee Rustomjee Appoo, the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas; Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, the Trustees of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur; and Mecthebace, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Dundas. } Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 11th June 1868, the following immoveable property will be sold in one Lot by Public Auction before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court-house, on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of November 1868, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, all the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, and of Bajunjee Furdoonjee, Hormusjee Eduljee Madun, and Jamsetjee Rustomjee Appoo, the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas; and of Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, the Trustees of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur; and of Mctheebace, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Dundas, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and shops built and standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate within the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Parsee Bazaar Street, containing by admeasurement 129 square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 784, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes No. 15, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the old Beef Market Lane, (otherwise known as old Butcher's Street), on or towards the south partly by a gutter and partly by the house of Daraaba Durabjee Laudaria, on or towards the east by Parsee Bazaar Street, and on towards the west by a house belonging to Cursetjee Ardaseer Hera Manekna, which land, messuage, shops, and premises now advertised for sale have been for some years in the occupation of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, or his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas or their tenants. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner of the High Court; and at the Office of Mr. W. H. THACKER, Solicitor for the said Plaintiff, No. 3 Rampart Row; and at the Office of Mr. J. S. HURRELL, Solicitor for the Defendant, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas and his Trustees Rampart Row; and at the Office of Messrs. DALLAS & Co., Solicitors for the Defendants, Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, Trustees of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, Church Street; and at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE AND GREEN, Solicitors for the Defendant, Metheebase, widow, Apollo Street.—Dated this 3rd day of October 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the whole of the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT. Rs. Rs.

Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz.	..12 to	21
Superfine do. do.	..18 „	21
Balbriggan embossed Silk do.	..25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	..14 „	20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	...25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13 „	18½
Extra Super do. Mixed Striped	..21 „	24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	..20	
Do. Fancy Striped	..23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	..25 „	45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	... 3 „	6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	..4½ „	6½
Silk and Wool Pants	..6 „	8
India Gauze Pants	..7 „	8
Grey Merino Pants	..6 „	8
Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	..2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT. Rs. As.

Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	 45	0
White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do Dress Do. „	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10	8
Do. all Wool „	 10	0
Do. Cashmere „	 10	8
Spun Silk Shirts „	 12	8
French Printed Shirts per doz.	... 70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each	 25	0
Cashmere Do. „	... 20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. „	... 18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	 8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

The Pall Mall per doz	en Rs.	7 0
do. with Tie „	.....	7 8
The Belgian „	.....	7 0
do. with Tie „	.....	7 8
The Shakspear „	.....	7 8
do. with Tie „	.....	7 8
The Regent „	.....	7 0
The Indian „	.....	7 0
The Improved West End „	.....	7 0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT. Rs. A.

The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf.	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c.,	Rs. 2-8 to	4 0
An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.		
Guyot's Improved French Brace	.....	2 8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	.....	5 0
The United Service Brace	.....	3 0
Bridle Leather Belts	.....	3 0

LINEN DEPARTMENT. Rs. Rs.

Damask Napkins of all sizes	
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons	
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use	..... per dozen 12-8 to 25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders	„ 16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs	 32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT. Rs. Rs.

Gold Solitaires, Plain	..... 15 to 30
„ „ Enameled	..... 16 „ 30
„ Sleeve Links	..... 18 „ 30
„ Shirt Studs	..... 14 „ 30
„ Scarf Rings	..... 8 „ 12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	..... 10 „ 30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT. Rs. Rs.

Overland Trunks	..... 20 to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	..... 50 „ 70
Railway Portmanteaus	..... 16 „ 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)	
Scotch Mauds	..... 12 „ 35
Railway Rugs	..... 12 „ 50
Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Leather Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.	Clothes

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Paris Hats	.....	16 0
Drab Shell Felt	.....	10 8
The Colt Black and Drabs	...	8 8
The Jerome	do. ...	7 8
The Cantab	do. ...	7 8
The Isis	do. ...	7 8
The Derby	do. ...	7 8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY

Hunting, Patent Inner Bands.	
„ Turban „	
„ lined Cork. „	
Helmets.	

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies'.	Gent's.
White Kid.	White.
Straw.	Straw.
Lavender.	Lavender.
Black.	Black.
Drabs assorted.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames. Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on Sale at Government Ice House, No. 2, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The NERBUDDA BRIDGE can now be CROSSED by TRAINS, and Passenger and Goods Traffic is being conveyed without change of Vehicles as usual. J. R. DUXBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

THE VICTORIA PRESS COMPANY OF MADRAS (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Sixth ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretary and Treasurer, No. 24, Rampart Row, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st October at 2 P.M., to transact the following business:

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet to 30th June 1868.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are re-elegible.

3rd.—To elect a Director in place of Mr. Jehanghier Hormusjee, who has resigned.

4th.—To appoint Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THIS DAY to the day of the Meeting.

Bombay, No. 24 Rampart Row, 9th October 1868.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

NOTICES.

REDUCED PRICES.

DISCOUNT AT 10 PER CENT. FOR CASH ON DELIVERY OF GOODS.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—Received direct from Vienna, a large and varied assortment of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES, beautifully carved with elegant designs.

MEERSCHAUM BOWLS, plain and silver mounted, in case, with Cherrywood Stem.

Especial attention is invited to the above, as being the best selection ever imported into Bombay.

J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO.—Wills's best BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.
Do. Thomas Bear's VIRGINIA, SHAG, HONEY DEW, CAVENDISH, at Rs. 2 per lb.
J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS.—Fresh arrival of the best TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Real HAVANNAH CIGARS, in boxes of 100 each, at Rs. 6, 6-8, and 7 per box.
Best BURMAH CHEROOTS shortly expected.
J. NEUBERG.

CHINA TEA.—Choice OOPACK CONGOU TEA, at.....Rs. 10 per box of 7 lb.
Superior Choice PEKOE..... „ 12 do. do.
ROSE FLOWERY PEKOE..... „ 2-8 packet of 1 lb.
SOUCHONG CONGOU ..... „ 1-8 do.
J. NEUBERG.

EPPS'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA in 1 lb. tins.
J. NEUBERG.

EPPS'S COCOA NIBS, in 1 lb. tins
J. NEUBERG.

POLSON'S CORN FLOUR: an indispensable article of Food. It is unequalled as an article of Food also for Children and Invalids on account of its lightness and freedom from all deleterious substances.
J. NEUBERG.

COLEMAN'S KILN-DRIED NORFOLK FLOUR, in Tins of 28lbs.
J. NEUBERG

BISCUITS, by Huntley and Palmer.
J. NEUBERG.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, in 1 lb. Jars.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TOYS.—Just landed, ex- "Gilminar," an extensive and well selected assortment of English, German, and French TOYS, and also a large collection of Scientific TOYS, GAMES, PICTURE BOOKS, &c., &c. Mr. N. has priced the above very moderately, in order to insure a speedy Sale.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TO be landed, ex- "City of Paris," COOKING STOVES.
J. NEUBERG.

LOST, a RECEIPT No. 49, dated 13th June 1865, granted by the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) to Mr. DOSSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY for Transfer Deeds and Certificates of Shares in the said Company, Numbered 9381, 9398, 9407, 9408, 9410, 9411, 9423, 9429, and 9435. The Shares are now registered in Mr. DOSSABHOY'S name, and anyone having found the abovementioned Receipt is requested to send it to the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited).
Bombay, 24th Sept. 1868.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, & in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES
- *Wholesale and for Export only*—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, MARK LANE.
- *Retail*—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.

BORDEAUX HOUSE
- *Wholesale and for Export*—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.
- *Agencies*—PARIS—PAU—BAGNERES DE BIGORRE—BAGNERES DE LUCHON—CANNES—NICE—BIARRITZ—SAN REMO—HYERES—DIEPPE—BRUSSELS.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Mauritius, &c.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSRS. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of the Indian public; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted Thase in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but as this process cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton		
Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Lauzan, Black capsule,	do... ... „ 25	„ 14
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do... ... „ 22	„ 12
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do... ... „ 18-8	„ 10-8
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do... ... „ 17	„ 10
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do... ... „ 15-8	„ 9
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule	do... ... „ 13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do... ... „ 22	
Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.		
Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	..... Rs. 32	
Nuits, ditto	..... „ 26	
Macon, ditto	..... „ 21	
Chablis, ditto	..... „ 22	

The finest CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36	0	Rs. 19	8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto „	32	0	„ 17	8
Good Sparkling ditto „	27	0	„ 14	8

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	..... Rs. 36		Rs. 19-8	
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	..... „	32	„	17-8
Moselle Still, Marcbrunner	„	34	„	...
„ „ Braunberger, do.	„	25	„	...
Hock „ Johannisberger	„	42	„	...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„	34	„	...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.	„	26	„	...
„ „ Hochheimer, do	„	23	„	...

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs.	32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„	28 0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	„	22 0
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	„	22 0
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	„	22 0
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry an excellent Dinner Wine	„	18 8
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	„	15 8
Marsala, Virgin	„	15 0
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	„	33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine	Rs. 30	0
1st quality, Black seal, a Deserts Wine	„ 24	8 14-8
2nd do Red seal a good sound Wine	„ 18	9

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

	Heart-shaped Labels.
Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jama

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. Credits	3 Do. do.	1s 11½d. to 1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 to 100¼
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99¼
China	60 days' sight	220 nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five and-a-half per cent.	114½
Five per cent.	109
Four per cent.	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	108
10 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	99

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 do.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 20TH OCTOBER.

	Per Candy.
Dommawuttee New	225 to 230
Ilota Reef	225 to 228
Broach	235 to 238
Dholleras	235 to 238
Dhorungaon	310 to 315
Veraval	228 to 230
Kangoria	235 to 238
Surwar Kuglimed	220 to 222
Candeish	220 to 222
Surats	6 do.

Ready sale 175 Candies. Market rising.

CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, 14th October 1868.

Government Securities.—The following transactions were reported to-day:—5 per cents in sums of Rs. 20,000 and under at Rs. 4-14 discounts; 5 per cents of 1856-57, in sums of Rs. 10,000 and under, at Rs. 9-2 to 9-6 premium; and some 6½ per cents at Rs. 14-9 premium.

The following transactions were reported in Banks and Joint Stock Companies' shares:—

Bank of Bengal, 1 share for Rs. 1,746½.

National Bank shares at Rs. 129 and 130, exclusive of dividend.

Bank of Upper India shares at Rs. 7½ premium.

People's Bank shares at Rs. 30 each.

Burdwan Stone Co.'s shares, a good number at Rs. 22, 23 and 24.

East Indian Railway Co.'s stock, at Rs. 238 per £20.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares at Rs. 54, more wanted at this price.

Punjab Trading Co.'s shares, 8 at Rs. 20 each.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 275, for cash.

Kunchanpore Tea Co.'s fully paid-up shares at Rs. 200.

Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea Co.'s contributory shares at Rs. 180 discount, or Rs. 20 per share.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ended 12th October, 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital, paid up	Rs. 2,20,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund	17,89,657	15 11
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Nil	1,03,65,366 14 10
Do. do. at Branches	1,03,65,366 14 10	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,47,86,154	14 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,49,046	10 4
Sundries	6,34,278	5 10
	Rs... 6,99,22,504	13 2

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs. 93,36,999	9 0
Loans on Govt. Securities at Head Office and Branches	44,86,052	0 0
Accounts of Credit on do. do. do.	1,51,21,247	15 9
Mercantile Bills discounted at do.	1,17,95,914	3 4
Dead Stock	9,57,069	4 5
Stamps	14,943	6 0
Balances with other Banks	1,85,406	13 11
Sundries	5,64,353	2 1
	Rs... 4,24,55,977	6 6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 1,08,85,219	6 3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,65,81,308	0 5
	2,74,66,527	6 8
	Rs. 6,99,22,504	13 2

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 20.

Hogg, Lieutenant, Poona Horse, on duty, to Scroor.

Nichol, Lieutenant, Invalid Establishment, on sick leave, to England.

Van Straubenzee, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ahmednuggar.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

12th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant E. L. Durand, 96th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern on probation, vice Green, appointed 1st Squadron Subaltern. Dated 8th October 1868.

11th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Byers, Staff Corps, to officiate as Commandant, vice Watson, who has obtained furlough. Dated 7th October 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel C. B. Baadam, Lieutenant Colonel G. B. Baadam, vice Barter, who has obtained furlough. Dated 7th October 1868.

1st Goorkha Regiment.—Lieutenant G. F. Churchill, 109th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, vice Mercer, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern. Dated 5th October 1868.

Murree Convalescent Depot.—Captain and Local Lieutenant Colonel R. Blackall, of the 1st Battalion 7th Fusiliers, to be Commandant, from the 17th instant, vice Lieutenant Colonel Bunbury, 82nd Foot, who rejoins his regiment. Dated 1st October 1868.

Captain Neil Campbell 79th Highlanders, to be Station Staff Officer, from the 1st of November, vice Captain Hunter 82nd Foot, who rejoins his regiment.

Kussowlie Convalescent Depot.—Major and Local Lieutenant Colonel E. A. Hardy, 31st Hussars, to be Commandant, vice Brevet Colonel Campbell, 46th Foot, deceased. Dated 7th October 1868.

Fort Attok.—Major J. F. Campbell, Staff Corps, to be Commandant, from the 15th instant, vice Local Lieutenant Colonel Blackall, appointed Commandant of the Murree Convalescent Depot. Dated 1st October 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) S. H. Becher, Staff Corps, lately employed in the Account Branch of the Military Department, is directed to do general duty at Umballa.

The nomination of Captain E. C. Haynes, 32nd Foot, to proceed to England, for depot duty, published in G. O. C. C. of the 10th August last is cancelled: and Captain S. E. Wood, of the same Corps, will proceed home for depot duty instead.

The nomination of Lieutenant F. Shuttleworth, 11th Hussars, to proceed to England for depot duty, announced in G. O. C. C. of the 10th August last, is cancelled.

Captain J. Stevenson, Staff Corps, lately employed with the Force in Abyssinia, is appointed to do duty with the 30th Native Infantry, now en-route to Aden.

Hospital Apprentice Richard Eustace Grueber, of the Subordinate Medical Department, having been dismissed the service by sentence of a District Court Martial, held at Kurrachee on the 19th July last, his name is to be removed from the Army List.

The following Hazara Field Force orders are, with the sanction of Government, confirmed:—

Dated the 27th August last, appointing Private John Holdship, 72th Foot, to officiate as Hospital Sergeant to the Field Hospital at Abottabad, as a temporary measure.

2. Establishing a Field Hospital for British Troops at Abbottabad, with an establishment of one Surgeon and two Assistant Surgeons, permanently.

3. All Assistant Surgeons British Service, not otherwise employed, to be attached temporarily to the Field Hospital, at the discretion of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

4. The Subordinate Medical Establishment and Hospital Establishment will be on the scale authorized for a British regiment.

5. Establishing a Field Hospital for Native Troops at Abbottabad, with an establishment of one Surgeon, one Assistant Surgeon (Her Majesty's Indian Service) and two Native Doctors.

6. All Assistant Surgeons, not otherwise employed, will be attached temporarily to the Field Hospital.

Dated the 1st September, establishing a Field Hospital for B Gilsh Troops at Ogle, with an establishment of one Surgeon and two Assistant Surgeons, (British Service) with Medical Subordinates and Hospital Establishment, on the scale sanctioned for a British regiment.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Peshawar Brigade order, dated the 12th ultimo, directing Captain G E J. Maidman, 3rd Native Infantry, to assume command of Shubkuddur, as a temporary measure, in the room of Captain F. M. Armstrong, 45th Native Infantry, proceeded to regimental head quarters.

Dinapore Brigade order, dated the 22nd August last, appointing Assistant Surgeon A. J. Clapp, M. D., to Battery, 16th Brigade, Royal Artillery, to the medical charge of the garrison cells at that station.

Sangor Station order, dated the 10th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon C A. Atkins, 1st battalion 7th Foot, to assume medical charge of E Battery, 16th Brigade, Royal Artillery, with effect from the 1st idem.

19th Hussars.—Regimental order dated the 4th April last, directing Cornet L. A. C. Cook to officiate as Interpreter, no qualified Officer being available.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—29TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	£1 15s. 0d. per ton.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	Nominal do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	to £1 15s. 0d. do.
	Sce	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Sailing vessel. Cotton		Nominal.
	Steamer do. Rs.	8 to 10	per bale.
	Opium Rs.	20 to 25	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram		Nominal.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
Oct. 20	Cowasjee Jehanghier	Greig	Liverpool.
	Krishna (s)	Child	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

P. S. Taptee, Drewitz, to Cutch Mandvee.

S. S. Phlox, Baker, to Goa.

Schooner Mahi Nagoda, to Colombo.

Ship Corsica, Hewner, to Galle.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

S. S. Euphrates, for Kurrachee.

Ship Aerolite, for Liverpool.

REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 20TH, 7-30 A. M.—H. M. S. Feroze sailed for Aden at 6-31 A. M.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct 14 Bleng ..... P. Logan ..... Gopaulpore.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 14 Antelope ..... J. H. Nicolson ... Colombo.

Sattara (s) ..... Geo Beyts ..... Bombay.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 20TH, 11-37 A.M.—Cable right to Fao, Turkish line right to Constantinople, Persian line interrupted to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 17th October, via Russia 17th October.

WEATHER REPORT.

KOLAPORE, 20TH, 12 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W., thermometer 80.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SMALL and very Comfortable BUNGALOW, furnished, at Parell, near the Railway Station, TO BE LET, at a very moderate Rent. Immediate possession can be had. Applications to be made to "M. W.," care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On SATURDAY, the 24th Oct., at 3 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "RANGOON," (1,776 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain D RENNOLDSON, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona, Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay. 19th October, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will on and after the 15th day of October 1868 be continued under the Style and Firm of ALFRED WHITTLE and COMPANY. ALFRED WHITTLE.

Veerumgaum, 15th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. FRANK COLEBROOK BLODWELL is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration on and after the 15th day of October 1868. ALFRED WHITTLE & Co.

Veerumgaum, 15th October 1868.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

(IMPORTED DIRECT)

of the finest quality manufactured.

	Cash.	Credit.
No. 1 per thousand	16 0	18 0
No. 2 "	14 0	16 0
No. 3 "	12 8	14 0

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

WE have THIS DAY admitted Mr. CURSETJEE MERWANJEE WADIA and Mr. SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY WADIA as PARTNERS in our FIRM, which will henceforth be conducted under the old name and style of DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE SON & Co.

Bombay, 16th October 1868.

NOTICE.—IRON SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—A GENERAL MEETING of SHARHOLDERS will be held in our Office on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant at 3 P.M., to receive the Accounts and Report of the Liquidators to 30th September.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,

Agents to the Liquidators Iron Ship Company (Limited).

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

IRON SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—A SIXTH DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, Rs. 350 per Share, will be payable at our Office on and after the 21st instant.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,

Agents to the Liquidators Iron Ship Company (Limited).

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.—NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received, up to the noon of TUESDAY the 27th instant, for the Rent of Refreshment Sheds on the Apollo Pier.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for the Rent of Refreshment Sheds, &c."

Terms under which the Sheds will be rented will be learnt on application at this Office.

No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

The Board does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

By order,

HENRY MORLAND, Lieut., late I. N.,

Bombay, 20th October 1868. Secretary.

EGG STEAMER.

ELEGANT, INGENIOUS, SIMPLE.

This instrument is a wonderful convenience and comfort on the breakfast table.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
To Cook Four Eggs	22 8	25 0
To Cook Six Eggs	27 0	30 0

ELECTRO PLATE of ONLY the BEST WORKMANSHIP, the THICKEST PLATING, or the HARDEST NICKEL SILVER, is kept on sale by

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND CARPENTERS.—The Directors of the Bombay Mechanics' Building Company (Limited) invite Tenders for the ERECTION of TEAK WEATHER FRAMES on the West side of Albion Place, Parell Road.

Specification can be seen, and full particulars obtained, at the Company's Office, No. 1 Albion Place, between the hours of 7 and 8 A.M. Tenders to be sent in on or before 8 A.M. on THURSDAY, the 29th October 1868; and to be addressed to the Secretary, and not to any Director, and the lowest, or any tender.

J. R. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR SALE.—ONE RUPEE EACH.

Mrs. Flad. Mr. Flad. Mr. Rosenthal. Mrs. Rosenthal. The Prince of Wales. Princess of Wales. Prince and Princess Teck. H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. Prince Arthur. Princess Christian. Princess Louise. Princess of Prussia. King of Italy. Prince Humbert. Queen of Portugal. Emperor of Austria. The Prince Imperial of France. Prince Leopold. Prince Dhuleep Singh. Longfellow. The Venus de Medici. Adelina Patti. Miss Louisa Moore. Miss Lennox Grey. Miss Matel Grey. Miss Bateman. Miss Furtado. Miss Pitt. Miss Finette. Miss Herbert. Miss Markham.

NEW MAHRATTA GRAMMAR.

By H. S. K. BELLAIRS, M. A. (Oxford,) and LAXMAN Y. ASKHEDKAR, B. A. (Bombay). Pp. 90—Price Rs. 2.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 20th October 1868.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.

GYMNASTIC RECEPTION

OF THIS TALENTED COMPANY

OPEN EVERY EVENING

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

The Performance terminating Nightly with

TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK.

Doors open at Half-past Eight; commence at Nine.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Rs. 5 | Third Class Rs. 2
Second Class " 3 | Fourth Class " 1

First Class Seats may be secured at Messrs. Soundy & Company's.

F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

NOTICE.—In continuation of his Notice of the 24th July last, the Collector of Malabar hereby gives notice that he is prepared to receive tenders for the quantities of SALT therein specified on the terms prescribed, and failing the previous acceptance of Tenders at lower rates than those subjoined, of which, in the event of such acceptance, notice will from time to time be given in the District *Gazette*, he will receive SALT as under until the end of November or until further notice:—

	Garce.	Rs.
Cannanore	150	56
Tellicherry	200	56
Calicut	700	57
Beypore	900	58
Ponany	1,000	58
Chavagat	70	59
Cochin	50	59

Any quantities over fifty garce can be tendered for.

Any quantities over ten garce (if of good quality) will be received if offered at any of the Ports mentioned on the terms specified above, provided the full amounts have not been made up.

Should the full amounts have been made up, liberal terms will still be offered if there is room for storage in the Government Gollahs.

G. A. BALLARD, Collector.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut, 3rd October 1868.

HEERALALL & COMPANY.—SALE of valuable LANDED PROPERTY at NULL BAZAAR.—On WEDNESDAY, the 28th Oct. 1868, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 9th of June 1868, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of AHMED DADA, PEER MAHOMED DADA, MOOSA DADA, and HUBEEB DADA, the Mortgagors,—all that piece or parcel of LAND or GOVERNMENT GROUND, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Old Town, and fronting on the east side of Mutton Row, near the Null Bazaar, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4597, and assessed No. 16A., and containing by admeasurement 77 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Mutton Row, on or towards the west by the property of the said Hussunally-shaw vullud Nojuballyshaw, on or towards the north by the property of the said Hussunallyshaw vullud Nojuballyshaw and the house of Dr Antonio de Silva, on or towards the south by the sweepers' passage common to this house and to that of Ghauchee Durwaish. For further particulars apply at No. 6 Rampart Row, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1868.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—On MONDAY, the 26th October 1868, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 17th September 1867, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors, GOMEEABAEE, wife of Memon Sureef bin Oomer, and MEMON AHMED DADA,—all that piece or parcel of LAND or GOVERNMENT GROUND, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-houses erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, and fronting on the east side of Gogaree Mohulla or Paedhownee Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 49 and 47, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 56 and 57, containing by admeasurement 173 1-9 square yards or there abouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Gogaree Mohulla or Paedhownee Street, on or towards the west by the Sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the house of Parsee Burjorjee Rustomjee, and on the south by the house of Ghauchee Dawood Durwaish. For further particulars apply at No. 6, Rampart Row.

HEERALALL & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOWARDS' QUININE.

A large supply of this superior Alkaloid just received on sale in bottles at Rs. 1, Rs. 2—Rs 4, and Rs. 8.

LIBERAL QUOTATIONS FOR WHOLESALE ORDERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)

Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

The Hon. ALEX. BROWN, *Chairman*.
JOHN CONNON, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*.

THOMAS BLANEY, Esq.
Rev. D. O. BOYD.
Rev. C. I. CAMERON.
W. E. CRUM, Esq.
Captain A. DAVIDSON, R.E.
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JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq.
Rev. D. MACPHERSON.
HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.
W. NICOL, Esq.
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F. A. SPENCER, Esq.
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G. RAMSAY WILSON, Esq.
Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D.
JAMES WINDRAM, Esq.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

It is the object of this School to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

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The School has recently been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—

Holy Scripture.
English Grammar and Composition.
Writing and Arithmetic.
History.
Geography, Political and Physical.
Map-Drawing.
Algebra and Euclid.
Latin.
Marathi.
Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

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Third Class..... 71 "
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D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } *Joint Secretaries.*

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1868.

OUR daily local contemporary pressed home on his mode of dealing with the *Economist*, now boldly reprints the passage which tells against his views, and, with a courage worthy of a better cause, actually contends that it makes for him! If you dare to doubt the fact, if you point out that he lops a quotation from an authority, then you are politely informed that you are merely wrangling, and that you do not understand what you are talking about. We admire the valour with which our contemporary champions a bad cause, but we must do him the justice to say that he perfectly understands what he is talking about—nobody better—and that probably no pen in India could more successfully refute himself than his own. He is not wrangling at all, but fighting with a steady aim to serve a temporary purpose, perfectly well understood by all parties. It is, therefore, only by what a French Minister once called "great agility" that he is able to twist the quotation from the *Economist*, and make it *seem* to serve his turn. But the seeming is very transparent. His argument, nakedly stated, is this: The *Economist* justifies tolls for "markets" and "fairs," provided that the tolls levied are not fixed at a higher point than will provide attendant expenses. Bombay is a market *and* fair. Therefore, the *Economist* justifies transit duties on the trade and octroi duties on the consumption of Bombay. Suppose we make the absurdity clearer, and substitute London for Bombay—no one will contend that, in the curiously infelicitous sense thrust upon the word "fair," London is not a greater fair than our city. The argument will then lead us to this, that because tolls are levied in Covent Garden Market therefore the *Economist* justifies the levy of octroi and transit imposts in London. Nearly every town of importance in India could put in the same plea to be styled a fair or market, and consequently every one might, on the same ground, levy transit and octroi! The meaning of the *Economist* was plain enough. The writer did not mean that a fair or market was a great port or an inland city, where large transactions are done, but a real market, open all the year round, in which goods are brought for sale, as distinguished from those which are sold at a fair—that is, not a place where business is permanently transacted, but where, on stated occasions, goods are brought for sale. In the case of the market, the expenses are met by market tolls, which are fixed and permanent, and in the case of the fair, by temporary tolls or fees. The octroi and transit duties proposed for Bombay are utterly unlike either, and are intended, not to keep up the markets of the place, but to be spent on the general purposes of the municipality. But it seems that the *Economist* approves of these taxes because it describes them as "successful" on the Continent! If success constitutes a justification, there is an end of the question—and of many other questions. Murder, theft, forgery, are often successful. Despotism is successful in France and Russia. Prohibitary duties are successful in Spain. Thuggee, for a long time, was successful in India. Rigging the market by inventing false news—such as a false telegram which was never sent from anywhere, but concocted on the spot—this dodge, for a time, has been successful. But no candid person believes that a writer approved of crimes and delinquencies because, out of respect for truth, he is obliged to say they were successful. Others may believe in success, and yet others, in the sanctimonious dogma that the end justifies the means. We do not. The advocates of town dues, for instance, may be successful in carrying their project, and, if so, the dues will be successfully levied by the arm of the law. But that success will not justify the policy. Neither should we rest the justification of a successful resistance upon the success, but on the reasons which may *yet* prevail—who knows? Meanwhile we shall be surprised if the *Economist* should consider Bombay to be a "market" in the non-natural sense fastened on the word by our super-subtle contemporary, and when the same enlightened journal "justifies to the letter" the demand for transit dutics on trade and town dues on the necessaries of life, we shall believe the assertion of our contemporary that the London newspaper does approve of black mail and mediæval taxation—but not until then. And we may here add that if our contemporary wishes to escape the "offensive charge" of misquoting, he should not be guilty of the fact, or he will be required again to "amplify a few lines of comment" upon a truncated extract, into "half a column of type," expended in an ingenious but not satisfactory explanation.

ALTHOUGH the campaign in Hazara may be said to have come to an end, we do not suppose that the policy of whose active tendency it is the outward sign, has yet been developed. General Wilde, so far as we can judge from the meagre reports yet published, has admirably done his work. He has not only mastered the huge mountain by military force, he has mastered it by military skill, and a reputation which dates from the mutiny has been increased and confirmed. The number of troops actually employed was considerable, and not less the reserves stationed in support. But the circumstances required the display of great power, and prudence dictated the expediency of providing against possible contingencies. Moreover, the influence of the thousands afield in the North West corner of the Punjab, was intended to be felt, and has been felt, over a wider range than the Mahabun. It extends down the Indus to the Murree hills, up the Khyber to Cabul, and over the Hindu Kosh and the Oxus to the camps and posts on the Jaxartes. Perhaps its work, even in a military sense, may yet be required, should it be desirable to add to our possessions on the frontier. That is what remains to be seen. But plainly its moral weight will aid the Viceroy in his negotiations with Shere Ali, and further the accomplishment of his plans, not only for security of the frontier, but the settlement of our future relations with the ruler of Afghanistan. We must look in that direction for the full development of a sound policy. We cannot believe that it will be a policy of aggression—which is the last resort for purposes of self-defence—nor a policy of weakness which betrays either poverty of statesmanship or fear of responsibility. There is obviously a golden mean, suitable to the circumstances. But the principle which should guide its application is that the weight and power of England in the East should tell heavily in the scale. We are the dominant power in this part of the world. India *is* England in the East in a political, moral, and military sense; and when we speak we should speak with the consciousness of our position, when we act we should act with a consciousness of our strength in all our relations with bordering powers. Not by bullying—that is bad policy and defeats its own end—not by chicanery, that is still worse and less effectual; but by firmness and frankness. On the whole line of the frontier we are known to be the strong power in this part of Asia, and to maintain our position we must speak and act up to our character. Consequently, in dealing with the Afghan, we should be resolute and persuasive at the same time, and thus avoid the necessity for extreme measures, by inspiring the Mountain States with full confidence in our justice and full reliance on our support. The time is propitious; the power of the empire has been made manifest; the man is there who has had the largest experience on the frontier of any man living, and who, if he is a statesman, is not a statesman only, but something of a soldier to boot. In executing any instructions which may have come out from Westminster, Sir John Lawrence should know how to make them harmonize with the facts he finds in his front. He should neither consider the advance of Russia as a "phantom," nor will he see in it a cause for unmanly alarm; but should coolly take its exact measure and judge accordingly. But the measures required to safeguard the empire will not be demanded from him. They are quite as much internal as they are external, and, unhappily, we are to have a Governor-General necessarily ignorant of both, and unfitted by character or training to act wisely in regard to either. The whole military organization of India, for instance, was never in a worse condition, except on the eve of the mutiny, than it is now; yet the maintenance of our domination in the East, nay of our hold on India itself, depends upon this hard primary basis. Other influences as mighty, perhaps mightier, gather around or grow upon it, but without it these powerful influences would have no secure foundation. One step imperatively demanded with an ulterior view to mere safety, within and without, is military reform; and before we give ear to insidious proposals for going to Herat, or even as far as Candahar, twe are bound to revise, if not re-found, the instrument with which the very questionable policy is to be executed. At present, however, with a new and unexperienced Viceroy in prospect, no one can imagine what strange turn he may give to our future; but we may be sure that reforms already considered will be retarded, while some freak, which no one dreams of, may be perpetrated. If, however, Sir John Lawrence is able to establish the lines of a sound frontier policy that will be a step gained, and one the new Viceroy will not find it easy to overturn.

OUR budget of news from Afghanistan goes to confirm the impression that Sirdar Abdool Rahman finds himself now in a position in which it is more necessary for him to look to his own defence than to the defence of his uncle the ex-Ameer. Preparations for a campaign were still going on, both on his side and on that of Shere Ali Khan. As to the hapless Mahomed Azim Khan, finding, it would seem, that it was vain to expect much from his nephew he has been begging assistance from his father-in-law the Meer of Badakshan. He is only clutching the last straw, for it is plain that he will be quite unable to get any effectual aid from that quarter. A curious story is told of some Russian officers carrying on a survey in Badakshan, with the consent of the ruler. "Feroze Shah"—the real or pretended—was at Jellalabad, it seems, and anxious to go on to Cabul if permitted.

THE "Indian Daily News" has been some what long in contradicting a paragraph, which we referred to at the time of its publication as obviously incorrect, in regard to an old civil servant having induced the Secretary of State for India to order that a large amount which he was said to have lost through the failure of the Bank of India should be refunded to him by the Government of India. Our contemporary now says—

"About the middle of last month a paragraph appeared in this journal, respecting the repayment, by Government, to Mr. Norton, of the sum of £15,000 which that gentleman had lost in the Bank of Bombay. It was stated that the Secretary of State had decided that the money should be refunded to him. We have had several times strictly investigated the matter. We are sorry to have to state that our original informant was under a wrong impression as to the purport of the correspondence which has taken place on the subject."

WE are glad to notice that there is a prospect of private taking the place of public executions in the Madras Presidency. The sooner the system lately inaugurated in England is carried out all over India the better. The "Madras Times" says—"In a recent correspondence regarding repairing or renewing the gallows at Vizagapatam, the Judge recommended that a site should be selected within the jail enclosure, and that executions should henceforth be intramural. This measure has been urged in England for several years, and the Inspector General of Jails, observes that a commencement has recently been made in one of the London jails. The Superintendent of the jail at Bellary has reported that a new gallows is required; and, as it is probable there will be similar requisitions from other jails, the Inspector General has submitted the question of the expediency of introducing intramural executions for the orders of Government. It is laid down in the Jail Rules that the bodies of criminals who have been hung are to be buried in such place as the officer in charge of the jail may direct. If intramural executions are introduced, it may be advisable to deliver the bodies to the relations of the deceased. The Government have accordingly called for an expression of the opinions of Magistrates, Judges, &c., on the expediency of introducing intramural executions in the jails in this Presidency."

THE Local Fund Committee have granted Rs. 5,000 for the formation of a public park and garden for Surat. The Municipality have also contributed an equal amount, making a total of Rs. 20,000 with the Government grant of Rs. 10,000. But so much money will have to be used up in purchasing land and houses, that Government have been applied for a further grant of Rs. 15,000, Rs. 5,000 of which are proposed to be expended in widening the road from the Mackay Bridge to the Hospital, this road having been acknowledged to be imperial, in a certain sense, connected as it is with the grand Delhi Gate Road. It is be hoped that the site in the castle locality, the best of all others in so many respects, will be secured. The task of conducting the purchases lies, we think, in the hands of a tolerably efficient committee, one of whom is our diligent and prudent Hoozoor Deputy Magistrate. So no pains is likely to be spared in carrying out the important project with such means as may be available.—*Guzerat Mitra, Oct.* 18.

THE "Central India Times" (Nagpore) remarks on the dryness of the weather, and says that "should no rain fall, we fear we must necessarily anticipate disastrous results to these provinces."

WE hear it confidently stated that Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I., may be expected in the station on the 30th of the current month.—*Central India Times, Oct.* 17.

MAJOR E. M. PLAYFAIR, Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, has, we are glad to hear, deferred his departure to England for the next two or three months, his health having much improved within the last few days.—*Ibid.*

THE 3rd Madras Cavalry at present stationed at Kamptee are under orders to proceed to Saugor. There is a flying rumour too that the stations of Jubbulpore and Saugor are to be garrisoned entirely by Madras troops in consequence, it is said, of the formation of a force which is very soon to be sent into Afghanistan.—*Ibid.* [The latter half of the "flying" rumour has probably disappeared entirely by this time.]

THE Secretary of State for India has intimated to this Government that the Home Government have decided to retain for the present, the services of one of the Madras Native Infantry Regiments in the Straits' Settlements, instead of sending any portion of the Ceylon Rifles to garrison that settlement.—*Madras Times, Oct.* 15.

THE Officer Commanding Mysore Division has suggested to the local Government certain measures for preventing the *epizootic* disease amongst the horses of the Cavalry and Artillery Regiments at Bangalore. He recommends that the feed of the horses be reduced to 6 lbs. of cooltie daily and that no ounce of salt, and that half an ounce of pepper be given in their food every morning and evening, and also that 5 lbs. of hay or raggy straw be substituted for a portion of the bundle of grass, and that the horses be regularly worked every day.—*Ibid.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPAIN.

LONDON, 17TH OCT., NOON.

It is expected that the Spanish throne will be offered to the father of the King of Portugal.

AMERICA.

Later returns from Indiana reduce the Republican majority to 1,000 votes, and the Democrats consequently claim the State (Sic.)

It is reported at New York that a movement has been started to nominate Chart (? General Blair—the Democratic Candidate for the Vice-Presidency) instead of Mr. Horatio Seymour,—the Democratic Candidate for the Presidency.

LONDON, 17TH OCT., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was slightly firmer.

Fair Dhollera 8d.

Consols for account 94⅝.

Oriental Bank shares	.....£43 0s.
Chartered " "	.....£21 10s.
" Merc. " "	.....£29 5s.
Total Coin in Banks of England and France	£69,375,000
Do. Notes outstanding	.....£75,000,000

The "Tanjore" from Southampton, takes £33,000, and the "Syria," from the same place, takes £74,000 in specie for Bombay.

The ships "Slieve Bloom," "James Seddon," "Galloway," and Vicksburg" have arrived from Bombay.

[The telegram announcing the departure of the incoming mail has been so mutilated as to be quite unintelligible.]

AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

29th September.—The family of the ex-Ameer Azim Khan has hitherto been stationed at Killah Kazee, making preparations to proceed to Turkistan. It is now in contemplation to despatch them to Candahar, although the kafilah is still lying on the Killah Kazee road, awaiting

BOMBAY.

His Highness the Rajah of Kolapore honoured the *Bombay Gazette* office with a visit yesterday, and inspected the mysteries of the Printing Establishment.

We understand that an additional list of Justices of the Peace will shortly be published in the *Government Gazette*.

Mr. F. S. Chapman, Chief Secretary to Government, who is now on leave to Europe, is expected to arrive in Bombay by the first mail in December next.

The following passengers sailed for Suez by the B. and B. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Krishna* which left Bombay yesterday :—Captain Baker, Lieutenant Nichol, Mr. and Mrs. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. Samberg, Messrs. Berkley, Milner, Morris, Phillips, Green, Pearson, Fell, Floriano, and Brenon.

The following additional cases of cholera were reported to the Health Officer on the 19th inst :—1, Byculla Flats; 1, Churneywady Lane; 1, New Sonapore Lane; 1, Jail Road; 3, Trimbuck Purushram Street; 1, Girgaum Back Road; 1, Candawady Lane; and 1, Chunam Kiln Lane. Of these the patient at the Byculla Flats died; and the rest are recovering. Yesterday, up to the forenoon, the following cases were reported :—2, Haines' Road, Worlee; and 1, Khetwady 7th Cross Street.

The *Rast Goftar* highly approves of the proceedings of the Bombay Bank Commission, and bestows hearty encomiums on the Commissioners, and especially their President, for the uncompromising and conscientious manner in which they have performed the unpleasant duty entrusted to them. The writer assures the Commissioners that the native public thoroughly approves of their proceedings, and has no sympathy whatever with the few adverse criticisms against them which appeared in some quarters. The Commission, he continues, has really shown more courage and stern impartiality than was expected, and has thoroughly unmasked the real delinquents, and has thereby won the admiration of native society.

An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office, Dhobie Talao, concerning the death of one Crustna Raghowjee. It appears that the deceased was a servant in a liquor shop belonging to a Parsee, and suffered from a chronic disease. On Saturday the 4th inst. he applied for medicine to one Suddoo Ambajee, a quack, who gave him a white powder to be taken internally, telling him not to mention the matter to anybody. Deceased took the powder, and shortly afterwards began to vomit and purge. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died on the 15th. Previous to his death his declaration was taken before Mr. Nana Morojee in the presence of the quack, who stated that he had given the deceased two pice worth of "ruskupoor" (sublimate of mercury), telling him to take a little of it at a time, but the man had taken the whole dose at once. From an examination of what was left of the powder, it appeared to be calomel. The jury found that the deceased had met with his death by taking a poisonous dose of calomel given to him by Suddoo Ambajee, but that there was not sufficient evidence to show that he had been told to take all of it at once.

Choir Anniversary, Trinity Chapel.—On Sunday morning there was a full choral celebration of the Holy Communion, the singing being directed by Mr. J. Shepherd. In the evening, the Rev. Charles Gilder (the officiating incumbent) preached on behalf of the Fund from the words: "Strength and beauty are in his sanctuary." (Psalm 96-6). At the close of his discourse he explained—"The Choir Fund originated in a desire to make our service more worthy of Him who is the author of beauty and who has so honoured the gift of songs. I need not (he continued) indicate to whom our obligations are chiefly due for the marked improvement in this respect since this time last year. But, as I see before me several of the friends of the neighbouring institution (the Indo-British), I may, even in his hearing, state that his instructions are realizing the wish of the devoted minister of this church, whose monument, now before me, so touchingly connects the present with the past. I have been perusing to-day a letter written by the late Charles Green (in the early part of the year 1861) to the Church Committee, strongly recommending that the children of the schools should be regularly instructed in the rudiments of singing, as the chief means of improved psalmody in the congregation. In advocating the expenditure on this account, he adds—'It fairly comes under the head of expenses in carrying on divine service in such a manner as is desirable and fitting for the congregation now assembling statedly at Trinity Chapel.' Since his removal, such instruction as the children are receiving under our able precentor has had still higher sanction. The late Bishop Cotton stated in 1865, on an occasion like the present: 'Increased and increasing importance is now attached in England to music, and especially sacred music, in the training of the young. In the latest important educational document which has been issued, the report of the Public School Commissioners, not only is it desired that the study of music should be encouraged, but, wherever a school has a chapel of its own, the introduction of simple choral services is also earnestly recommended.'" The preacher concluded—"I therefore confidently appeal to your liberality on this occasion. Our endeavour to promote the greater glory of God secures, also, an important moral and educational benefit to the younger members of this congregation." The total collections were Rs. 135.

EXECUTION OF A WIFE MURDERER.

Yesterday morning Moya Sab wullud Mahomed Ali was executed in front of the County Jail, for having murdered his wife on 21st June last. The convict, who was a Khoknee Mussulman, was tried at the last Criminal Sessions here, when it will be recollected the evidence showed a cool and atrocious murder. Moya had bought a knife and given it to his wife to keep for him, but one forenoon he asked it from her and retained possession. Then she was at a wedding ceremony on the same evening, and he went for her, took her home, and wounded her with the knife in twenty-two places, one of the stabs being alone sufficient to cause death. They had been married for only a few months, seemed to have lived happily enough together, and there was no proof of any motive for the murder. In fact, the jury made a recommendation to mercy, as there had been no proof of provocation, but the Judge could not regard that, and so passed sentence of death. A petition was presented to Government by the community of which the convict was a member, and that led to an enquiry as to his sanity, but the result was that he was found quite sound in mind and so the sentence was ordered to be carried out. From the time of the trial till the answer to this petition was received the convict seemed to have perfect confidence that a reprieve would be granted, but when he was informed that such was refused, he soon resigned himself to his doom, and prepared accordingly. Thrice every day he was visited by priests of his persuasion, and he seemed to give every attention to the advice administered by these. On frequent occasions, too, he was visited by his relatives and friends, and to these he showed that he was quite resigned. On the day previous to his execution he divided all his property, and bade his friends good bye. Yesterday morning, before he took farewell of his jailor, he stated that he had killed his wife, that he deserved the punishment he was to receive, and that he was quite prepared to meet it.

The execution was fixed to take place at half-past seven, and shortly before that time the officials repaired to the condemned cell, where the convict was already pinioned. The warrant was read over by the Sheriff, and interpreted by one of the officials, convict making several remarks to the effect that he was the man, and understood the warrant. After it had been read, and ere the name of the Judge was mentioned, he asked who had given this order, and on being told that the Judge had done so, he put the further question whether he was to die for the honour of God or of the Sirkar. No reply was given, but the executioner led the way to the scaffold, the convict meantime muttering calls to his Prophet. On the steps and the scaffold he continued these ejaculations, which were responded to by some of the workmen around and several of the large crowd of spectators that was assembled. Latterly the prisoner seemed faint, and so had to be supported, but he answered the executioner that he was ready, then the bolt was drawn, and the convict soon was dead. The body was allowed to hang for the usual time, and then it was cut down and taken charge of by friends.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—20th October.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

Gambling.—Bapoo Ragoonath was charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Read with keeping a common gaming house at Moogbhat, in Candawady Lane, and he and seven others with gaming therein with dice, cards, and money. All the prisoners were convicted and were fined in the sum of five rupees each, or, in default of payment, to be imprisoned with hard labour for seven days each. The money found on the ground was ordered to the placed in the poor-box.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE PERSIAN GULF.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Yesterday we published details of the present position of matters at Muscat, and may now explain that the British subjects were recommended by Colonel Pelly to remove from Muscat as the Sultan had requested this to be done since he wished to retake the town by force. The Colonel did not mean by doing so to support the Sultan: the object of removing the people was to preserve the then existing state of matters till the arrival of instructions from the Government of India. The Sultan agreed to this, but not so the rebels; on the contrary the latter continued to fight and seized the guns, as we mentioned yesterday, even after engaging not to use them until the orders of Government had been received. This rendered it necessary to prevent the fort, occupied by the Sultan, from being taken on the following night, pending the arrival of the despatch. It has been reported that the gunboats aided the Sultan clandestinely and that the marines on board fired rockets and Enfields from the fort on the town at night. But this, we are informed, was not the case, for the only time the marines used any force was when they were protecting the remaining gun, and even then they only dropped rockets when the Wahabees were attempting to take it. This, however, by the way. We have already stated, that on the morning after the party protected the guns the "Sind" arrived with instructions from Government that the British should maintain a position of entire neutrality. The result of that has been the proclamation of Azan bin Ghese as Sultan of Muscat, and of him we may remark that he is very much of the Wahabee party, bigoted, and not very clever. At the present time he is probably a mere nominal head, for this revolution has been simply a development of last year's revolution in favour of Syud Toorkee, the people wishing to dethrone Syud Selim on account of his being a parricide, and to proclaim, as their Sultan, Syud Toorkee or some other man. Azan bin Ghese, however, is determined to follow the good old plan of keeping his supremacy as long as he has the power. Syud Selim, on the other hand, has retired to the Bunder Abbas district, where he will take measures with the view of regaining his throne. This rebellion is one which must have occurred sooner or later, as the Sultan was generally disliked and has been propped up only by the British. The present policy is not to be in a hurry in recognizing anybody, but simply to let the people select their own man, and when Government shall be satisfied that they have got the man of their choice then to stamp him with their recognition. The probabilities are that affairs in Muscat will be more settled now than they have ever been, and with regard to the Persian Gulf generally the situation is now more satisfactory than it has been for a long time. The recent operations on the coast of Arabia have placed us entirely in the position which we should wish to occupy, and the well-disposed people are thankful to Government for putting down piracies.

With regard to the recent proceedings as to pirates in the Persian Gulf, we may add a brief notice derived from authentic sources. On 1st September the "Vigilant," under Commander Brown, arrived at Bushire, and was there joined by the gunboats "Hugh Rose" and "Clyde" and the s. s. "Sind." The whole squadron proceeded on to Bahrein, and there found that one of the chiefs, named Mahomed bin Khalipha, had fled. This was the man who most of all merited punishment. The brother of this chief, Ali bin Khalipha, came off to meet the Resident, and the result was that he was recognized as chief of the Islands of Bahrein. It was thought prudent to destroy the fort of the fugitive chief, and that was done on the 7th September. The people seemed highly pleased with all that had been done, and so, leaving the "Clyde," in accordance with the request of the Sheik, the other vessels proceeded to Guttur and other parts. Coming to Aboothabee they offered terms, which were to be complied with within twenty-four hours, the alternative being a bombardment. The Sheik deferred compliance till the last moment, but the firing of some blank charges from the gunboats brought him to his senses, and he came at once to pay the fine that had been demanded from him in respect of his piracies and to give up his guns in compliance with another of the conditions. Matters in the Gulf were thus brought to rest, and the "Vigilant" with Colonel Pelly proceeded to Kurrachee. Thence, however, they proceeded to Muscat on receipt of a telegram announcing the outbreak there, and now that affairs at Muscat have so far been settled the "Vigilant" has returned to Bombay.

HIGH SCHOOLS IN GUZERAT.

A petition signed by about 200 inhabitants of Broach has been presented to Government, praying for the conversion of the Anglo-Vernacular School of that town into a High School. In support of their proposition, they urge that in the absence of this means to avail of a higher education worthy of such a commercially prosperous town like Broach, the people have to undergo much unnecessary expense and hardship in sending their boys to the Ahmedabad or Surat High School; that some of the parents are not at all encouraged to have their sons to receive something like a respectable education, since they have not the means of sending them to and keeping them at Surat or Ahmedabad, or owing to their not having relatives or friends there to whom they can be trusted; that the pupils of the Broach School, have shown their capacity to receive higher education by a number of them having found admittance into the highest classes of the High School, and by the recent successful introduction of a higher class of studies discontinued however by the superior authorities for an evident reason; that at the rate of one per cent. of revenue, as authoritatively determined, Broach, which yields about eighteen lacs of rupees, should receive Rs. 18,000, instead of which it receives only Rs. 5,000, which grant, however, is nominal, since an equal sum is realized from the school fees. The demand for a High School cannot, of course, be general at Broach; but the petition is still a proof of a strong desire having been created in a large number of the intelligent townspeople to crave for a better knowledge than what the present school and its staff are able to provide. It is not merely Broach that does not receive a sufficient grant for its education in proportion to its revenue; but the case is the same all throughout Guzerat—a prejudicial anomaly which the Educational Inspector is, we believe, doing his best to have removed. It is time that Broach were granted a high school, as the time for its becoming an independent collectorate is drawing close. There is little or no doubt left that so important a town as Broach deserves a High School for itself, instead of suffering it to depend on other distant collectorates.—*Guzerat Mitra, Oct.* 18.

FORT POLICE COURT.—20th October.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

Gambling.—Mahomed Hoosein was charged at the instance of Constable Smith with keeping a common gaming-house at Khara Talao, and ten others with being found gaming therein with dice, cards, and money. The prisoners were convicted, and the first and third were fined in the sum of Rs. 50 each, and the rest in five rupees each. The dice and cards were ordered to be destroyed, and the money that was found on the floor was confiscated.

Buggy License.—Goeul Ludha, a buggy-driver, was charged with carrying a greater number of passengers than he was licensed to carry, and, on conviction, was sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

Theft by a Chinaman.—A Chinaman named Ahee Asso was charged with stealing a tea-kettle belonging to one Senna Coopa. On Sunday last the prisoner was walking along the Bhendy Bazaar Road with a kettle. A policeman, who happened to meet him, asked him how he came by the same. At first prisoner said it was his, but subsequently he gave out the names of two persons who had given it to him. The kettle was subsequently claimed by the complainant as his. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for six weeks.

Mr. Gladstone on Colonial Government.—M. Guizot, in the article which he has just contributed to the "Revue des Deux Mondes," tells an interesting anecdote of Mr. Gladstone. The story is related in illustration of the remark that England furnishes a unique instance of power and greatness moderating and restraining instead of intoxicating men. "Some twenty years since," says M. Guizot, "if I mistake not there was a grave outbreak of sedition in one of the English colonies—Ceylon. The Governor, Lord Torrington, repressed it firmly—as some said, ruthlessly; a Buddhist priest was executed. These severities made a great noise at London, where I happened to be at the time; and Lord Torrington was very much attacked. I was talking of this one day with Mr. Gladstone. 'What would you have?' he said; 'it is impossible to govern our colonies as we used to do; everything that happens, everything our governors say or do, is as much known, as much discussed and criticised in England as if it had happened in London itself; the responsibility of the governor of a colony thousands of miles away is as comprehensive, as sensitive, as minute, as difficult to bear as that of a member of the Cabinet who is present every day in Parliament. That cannot continue. One cannot judge so quickly at such a distance, on the strength of letters or public rumour, the acts of one who is absent in an almost unknown theatre; nor will the absent man endure the burden of office if he feels himself every moment responsible, even for his most trifling acts or words to judges so remote and so imperfectly informed. Under these circumstances the colonies should be left pretty much to govern themselves, and the mother country should not have to answer at all hours for the whole of th eir government. That would be a new colonial system to establish; but where is it that something new is not needed now-a-days?"—*Pall Mall Gazette, Sept.* 21.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHOLERA AND ITS PREVENTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The reappearance of cholera in Bombay, and the efforts made by the Health Department of the Municipality to check its progress, must have created an alarming sensation amongst Europeans and the educated portion of the native community.

Under these circumstances it may not be considered out of order for a professional man to come forward, and lay a few statements before the public, tending to allay the unpleasant anxiety which now appears to exist.

Cholera has been for some time expected in Bombay; the Health Officer has been prepared to receive it, and on the watch for its approach. Those who know what the disease is, and the necessity for attacking it, immediately upon its appearance amongst a community, can not only excuse, but praise, the Health Department for sounding the alarm so vigorously as they have done; but in announcing the arrival of cholera, a disease so feared by the majority of people, something more should be done than the giving of those few directions which the Municipality have issued to the public. It is necessary to tell the people a little about the disease, what it is supposed to be; how it is propagated and diffused, where the contagion is supposed to exist; how that contagion may be destroyed; how to act when the first symptoms of the disease show themselves; and various other little matters which would calm the fears of persons gifted with ordinary sense, and teach them that there is no occasion for alarm, so long as they follow out, a few common, and simple directions plainly laid down. To announce the arrival of so deadly a disease as cholera without sufficiently calming the public mind is apt to create a panic, and considerably assist thereby the progress of the affection.

The leading members of the medical profession, who have made cholera their close study, have come to the following conclusions, in which the majority of the profession have acquiesced:—

That cholera is a contagious disease; that the contagion exists in the discharges of the patient; that the disease is not so contagious as some diseases of the zymotic class, and requires many more conditions to favour its spread than would be necessary for the diffusion of such diseases as small-pox or measles. Starting with the foregoing conclusions, what we must do in Bombay, now that the disease is in our midst, is to prevent those conditions arising which favour the propagation and diffusion of cholera.

I, therefore, advise people to put on a bold front and face the enemy without fear or alarm. To act strictly up to the orders issued by the Municipal Commissioner, and the Health Officer, by cleansing their dwellings, cleaning out their drains, removing all filth and sources of disease, and well whitewashing and disinfecting all places where dirt has been accumulating. To attend carefully to their general health; by that, I mean, avoiding all excesses in eating or drinking; not to leave their houses in the morning fasting; not to be too long without food; to give sufficient exercise and recreation to both body and mind; not to take large quantities of stimulants under the impression that they are necessary to keep off disease; not to physic themselves except under advice; to avoid taking purgatives, without the consent of their medical attendant—more particularly those which act early in the morning, a time when cholera generally attacks its victims. Take care that you do nothing calculated to bring your system below the normal standard. Next as to water. Do not drink water drawn from a well near cesspools or privies, or near which people are in the habit of throwing liquid filth. Such water is frequently the source of disease, as the liquid filth thrown upon the ground is apt to percolate into the well water carrying organic matter with it. Let all the water drunk be boiled and filtered. Make free use of disinfectant (particularly McDougall's Carbolate of Lime) about houses whenever there is the slightest smell, placing some of the disinfectant in every bedroom and bathroom utensil. With these few remarks I shall pass on to the time when a person is seized with symptoms of the disease.

Cholera is generally, if not always, preceded by premonitory symptoms of diarrhœa, therefore it is always to be borne in mind that, on the first appearance of anything approaching diarrhœa, medical advice *must* be sought; it is generally supposed that deaths from cholera might be lessened fifty per cent, if people, instead of pooh-poohing a little diarrhœa would seek medical aid in time. It is very distressing to a medical man, on being called to a patient with cholera, to find him in a state of collapse, and perhaps beyond his aid, unless nature sets up reaction.

So soon as the disease is established and known, or there is the slightest suspicion that it is a case of cholera, let all linen and bed clothes which have been soiled with discharges of any kind be immediately placed in water containing disinfectants, let all the discharges from the patient be received in utensils containing disinfecting powder, and the contents of these utensils afterwards buried, and on no account whatever let them be thrown out upon the surface of the ground.

The treatment of the disease it is not my intention to enter upon in this letter, my object only being to issue a few directions which may be of use to my fellow-citizens who being within reach of medical aid can always command it, for I venture to say that no medical man, be he European or native, would refuse to go, without fee or reward, to a case of supposed cholera, if he had only a cooly for his patient. One more word and I have done.

Remember that every man has an inward resisting force and restorative power, which is always battling with disease seeking to enter the body, and so long as a man follows those few rules for the preservation of his health which nature points out to him, he need not fear facing any disease. I hope you will pardon my taking up so much of your space, and consider the importance of the subject a sufficient excuse on my intruding myself upon the subject.

M. D.

"MADURA BUTTER."

(*Madras Times, Oct.* 15.)

Madura Butter—that offensive concoction about which we made some comments in our issue of the 1st instant, with reference to a letter from a correspondent of the "Madras Standard"—is unsavoury also in the nostrils of the Government, for within a few hours after the publication of that issue, the Chief Secretary called upon Mr. G. R. Sharpe, C. S., the Civil and Sessions Judge of Madura, who happened to be in Madras, for an explanation of his having received an address which to quote the endorsement of the Order "grossly attacked his predecessors in office." Mr. Sharpe the same day replied as follows:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter about five minutes ago, it being now 9-10 P.M. I have employed these five minutes in referring to the 'Madras Times.' Whether that address itself is a correct copy or not I am unable to state, as I never perused the original, nor was it read to me. The circumstances that occurred are these: I was just handing over charge of the Madura Court to the Principal Sudder Ameen, then sitting by me on the Bench, when a pleader of the Court asked me if I would receive an address. I declined, telling the pleader, firstly, that I was immediately about to start from Madura; secondly, that I did not want one; and, thirdly, that I was conscious that my departure could not be a subject of regret. I was absolutely importuned (to which I have no doubt the Principal Sudder Ameen will testify,) and at last told the pleader that he could do what he pleased, thinking then that I should be well away before any steps could be taken. I had actually proceeded some three miles out of Madura in my bullock transit, when I was overtaken by a horse-carriage, from which the pleader above said emerged, and handing me a paper said that *that* was the address. My only reply thereto was that I was sorry he had had so much trouble, and wishing him good-bye I resumed my journey and my slumbers. What became of the paper I am unable to say. The story that I accepted the address, and before starting on my journey replied thereto, is an utter fabrication, as everybody concerned in the matter at Madura will be prepared to testify. I am doubtless to blame for not perusing the paper prior to allowing it to come into my custody, but for this I must urge that I was awoke from sleep, and had not a moment to spare to catch the train at Trichinopoly. Of course if the report of the address is correct, I should not, upon perusal of it, have permitted the presentation of it, but I entertained some doubts of its correctness, because from its length it could not have been prepared in the short time allowed. It is of course a source of regret to me that the Government should have felt it necessary to take any notice of the matter, but I am sure that the above facts will show that I have certainly not been any way to blame, except for the carelessness above adverted to. I had at one time thought of applying to the Government for an order prohibiting these addresses, for it is difficult, without being most ungracious, to decline receiving one properly couched, as, of course, it is presumed that every address will be."

On the 13th instant the Government passed the following Order on the above explanation:—

"In the 'Madras Times' of the 1st October 1868, there appeared a report of the presentation of an address by the residents of Madura to Mr. G. R. Sharpe, the Civil and Sessions Judge, who was about to leave that District on fur[lough to Europe. It was further stated that] Mr. Sharpe had accepted the address. The address, as reported in the 'Madras Times,' contains a gross attack on Mr. Sharpe's predecessors in the Civil and Sessons Court at Madura, and on the administration of justice in the Madura District, previous to Mr. Sharpe's recent appointment to the Madura Court. The Government considered it proper to afford Mr. Sharpe an opportunity of stating whether the address had been correctly reported, and whether he had, as stated, accepted it. From the letter above recorded, the Government learn that, although Mr. Sharpe accepted the address, he did so under circumstances which prevented his having any knowledge of its contents. Mr. Sharpe having mislaid the address is unable to state whether the report thereof, as published in the 'Madras Times,' is correct, but he adds that if the report is correct, he should not have permitted such an address to be presented to him had he been aware of its contents."

Mr. Sharpe's explanation is on the whole satisfactory, but he has only himself to thank for having by his acceptance of the Madura address somewhat compromised himself again with the Government. He is one of the most efficient of our Mofussil Judges, but he has not of late been sufficiently discreet on occasions when the conduct of his predecessors in office has been directly or indirectly brought under notice. He was not obliged to believe that those predecessors were as good Judges as himself, but he was bound as an officer of Government to be very cautious in winking at what is not very far removed from "contempt of Court." It is noticeable that "it is a source of regret to him that the Government should have felt it necessary to take any notice of the Madura matter;" but it will not be also a source of regret to the public to find the Government thus jealous of the honour of the Civil Service. The "addressing" of public servants by a parcel of subservient understrappers cannot be recommended on any grounds, and we shall not be sorry if the Government profit by Mr. Sharpe's suggestion, and prohibit the acceptance for the future of addresses equally with more solid testimonials.

THE SUCCESSFUL RESULTS OF CAPTAIN SLADEN'S EXPEDITION TO YUNAN.

(*Friend of India, Oct.* 15.)

Captain Sladen's Mission to Yunan has proved a greater success than its warmest supporters ventured to anticipate. At a time when the British Association and so many Chambers of Commerce at home are expressing a scientific and practical interest in the country between China and India, and when the Government of India is urged to guarantee the capital for a railway from Rangoon to Prome, this is most satisfactory.

Captain Sladen reached Mandalay on the 20th of September, on his return from the expedition through the Kakhyen hills and Shan States to Momein and the Panthay country. The expedition, having left Mandalay on 13th January, has thus been absent rather more than eight months. It consisted originally of Dr. Anderson, curator of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, as naturalist; Captain Williams, R. E., as Engineer and survey officer, and two members of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, all under Captain Sladen, our Political Agent at Mandalay. Captain Williams and one of the merchants returned to Rangoon, when the mission was still in the Kakhyen hills, and the place of the former was filled by Mr. Gordon who took with him much needed supplies of money. The object of the expedition was purely commercial though, if successful, it could not fail to produce important political results. We had just formed a new treaty with the King, and under Captain Sladen's influence His Majesty seemed disposed to favour the enterprise. But the event has proved that, when he was not likely to make political capital out of the mission, he became as passively, as his subordinates were actively, hostile to its success. The party had not left Bhamo before this was discovered, and when it had entered the Kakhyen hills the people were found to be influenced against it. But for Captain Sladen's tact and dash, Burmese intrigue would have sealed up the road to South-West China for another generation at least. But, when unable to advance beyond Pongsee where he was detained up to 13th May last, he stole a march upon his too friendly hosts, by despatching a message to the Shan Chiefs beyond. They welcomed, even invited and assisted, his advance, in a way which converted the Kakhyens into his warmest friends. The deputies from each of the chief Tsaubwas of the Shan States, who met the mission at Pongsee, seem to have attained a higher state of civilization than the general run of Shan or even Chinese gentlemen. They knew that Captain Sladen belonged to a large and powerful nation, but were in profound ignorance of British influence in Burmah, or of our treaty alliance with the Golden Foot. They complained bitterly of the pillage to which their cities have been subjected, of late years, by the civil war in Yunan, and confessed to a sense of the benefit which this expedition has already produced in having caused the expulsion from Manphoo of the Chinese robber chieftain, Leesatahee, and his hordes of marauders. They were quite aware that this Leesatahee has been driven out of the field, in consequence of communications which passed between our Agent and the Panthay Government at Momein. They expressed a hope that Captain Sladen would not leave the country until final arrangements had been made for securing a perfect trade route, with definite terms and conditions affecting the hire of carriage and the levying of customs or transit duties. The Shan States alone, they said, are capable of producing 100,000 rupees annually for the purposes of carriage. They expressed a desire that Captain Sladen should return with full powers to form a compact with them.

From Pongsee the Mission went on to Momein almost in state. Thence it was unable to advance to Talifoo, the capital of the Panthy Government in Yunan, owing to the fact evidently that that Government is extending its annexation of Chinese territory and has seized even Yunan city itself. Its Shan feudatory and representative, the Governor of Momein, offered the members an escort to Tali, but could not guarantee their safety. They would in truth have had to fight their way through large bands of Chinese dacoits who profess to be portions of the Chinese imperial army. Nor, except for scientific purposes, does there seem to have been any urgent reason for going beyond Momein. All the objects of the mission could be completely attained there as at Tali. The Governor was supreme in all matters relating to trade with Burmah and was as anxious as we to enter into definite arrangements with a view to opening up the old route. He was in communication with the Panthay King at Tali, and the latter had expressed great pleasure at the idea of a mission to Yunan from British territory and had agreed to send a return mission from Tali with presents to Rangoon during the next cold season. He also intimated a desire that the mule caravans from Yunan should proceed next year to Bhamo, instead of as heretofore to Mandalay. The Governor of Momein is ruler also of the eight Shan States or provinces, which extend in a north-easterly direction from Burmah Proper. He received our representatives in royal style, and entertained them during the whole period of their stay at Momein, at the cost of the Panthay Government. Captain Sladen has brought letters from the Panthay ruler to the British Government, in which the former agrees to co-operate cheerfully in resuscitating the old trade route, and affording every protection in its power to British and foreign traders. The Panthays are a vigorous, energetic and social people. The members of the mission were on excellent terms with the several officers of Government at Momein. There was real regret at their departure.

The return journey through the Shan States, was more than simply satisfactory, it was triumphant. Captain Sladen's attempt to return by a new route across the Kakhyen hills, was almost frustrated by the very laudable attempt on the part of the Shans of the Sanda valley to keep him to themselves, and prevent the exploration of other routes, which might supersede the one taken on the march to Momein and exclude them from the benefits of trade. He managed, however, to cross over from Manwyne to Bothi, and returned thence over the Kakhyen hills by the principal route which has always been the one taken by royal embassies between Burmah and China. He moreover sent a competent surveyor by the Sawuddy route of which a complete survey was made. All three routes leading across these hills, have thus been so far explored and surveyed, as to enable Government to form an opinion as to the selection of one which shall constitute *the* through route to China. The Kakhyens are our true friends and servants if we like to make them so. There is no necessity to subsidize them. They want us to make use of their roads and country more than we do ourselves. Our Agent brought more than thirty chiefs with him to Bhamo, and they took an oath of fidelity to him Kakhyen fashion, much to the jealous disgust of the Burmans from whom they are at present utterly estranged.

What are to be the immediate results of Captain Sladen's success? We trust he will be sent back next season, and go as far as Talifoo, with an escort and presents worthy of the Viceroy. A British Agent must also be established at Bhamo. The treaty provides for this, and no other means will check Burmese rapacity or keep the route open. Thence the navigation of the Irrawaddy to Bamgoon is not more difficult than that of the Ganges from Allahabad to Calcutta. And Captain Sladen has supplied a new argument for the construction of that railway from Rangoon to Prome, towards the frontier and Bhamo, which has been so urgently recommended to the Government of India by the Chief Commissioner. The valley of the Irrawaddy has a great future before it. The Americans, through that astute person Mr. Burlingam, are doing their utmost to divert the trade of China to their own country. With the vast territories of the West filled up, their mineral wealth developed and the hunting grounds of the Indians penetrated by railways, the diversion of the trade of the China seaboard by way of the Pacific is inevitable. It is for India to tap the great producing provinces of South and Western China, while covering the slopes of its own hills with the tea plant. The exploration of Indo-China will enable it to do both, by opening up trade routes to the Bay of Bengal and attracting labour to its Eastern districts.

DOWN IN THE STUBBLES.

(*Pall Mall Gazette, Sept.* 22.)

One associates partridge-shooting with the stubbles as a matter of course; but this year you stand and rub your eyes and ask where the stubbles are when you bring your gun down from the hills. Have you slept the sleep of a month in a night, like a Rip Van Winkle or a slumberer in the enchanted cave, and have you risen in October from the bed you went to in August? Already the plough has mangled the best of the wheat-fields into brown unsightly wastes, and the harrow has been grubbing at the straw stems to rake in cloverseeds or Italian rye. Ruddy tints are gleaming from the beeches, and golden boughs break the deep green masses of the oaks. You can see nothing of the hedges for the clustering bunches of hips and haws; and in the wild blackberry-gardens the rich black fruit already loads their fantastic trellis-work. Evidently it must be late autumn; but then, where are the turnips and the mangold-wurzel. They are as if they never had been. Yet there are in a shady corner, a few weakly, sallow-looking tops, and here, just where we stand, a profusion of sickly infant shoots give evidence that it is only a freak of nature and the seasons that has been so hard on the grazier and the sportsman. Both will long remember 1868 as an *annus mirabilis*; while, in their almost unbroken family circles, the birds may congratulate themselves on a comparatively bloodless autumn following a placid, uneventful breeding season.

You may regret leaving the moors, and yet you must own the charm of what we must still by courtesy call the stubbles. These charms are more domestic, but if you can change the scenes of you sports, they are more varied too, and so by preference most men would rather stick to them for a continuance. Theirs are the more unobtrusive beauties and the less exciting pleasures that grow on you by degrees, while the grander effects that strike and startle you are apt to pall. Leaving the moors for the stubbles is like changing the lake of the forest cantons for Leman, or turning from a Salvator Rosa to sit down before a Claude. The work in the wild paradise of a mountain shooting is as much more exhilarating than anything you can hope for in the lowlands, as the breeze there is more bracing than the warm air that hangs over the fields, where it seems always afternoon. The scenic effects in the Scottish Alps are grand and varied enough; but then you may fret there in the wearying monotony of the evil weather that shuts you out from them for days and weeks at a time. It is not for nothing that the grass grows so thick and green in the corries, as you learn to your cost when day after day you wake to see from your window nothing but the driving masses of rain. Truly, towards afternoon the efforts of the wind may tear a rent in the clouds, and rolling back the banks of mist let the sunbeams come streaming to dry the dripping heather. Then sun and wind between them give you a series of dissolving views, where the craggy hills in front stand out clear and sharp like purple draped Matterhorns from their dim frame of haze and fog. Views like these are magnificent, but you may buy them too dear, with days of irksome confinement, varied only with razzias on the damp dense mist, when occasional immersion in the vortex of a waterspout teaches you how much you had to be thankful for when you were merely labouring over soaking ground after unapproachable birds. Now, in the lowland—and especially in this particular season, before the late rains and winds came to disturb its imperturbable serenity—if one can reconcile it to one's conscience to abuse the weather at all, it is generally for its excessive beauty and objectionable heat. You can improve each shining hour, and live in a flood of sunlight that brightens up your spirits, in spite of the most indifferent sport. Then, by compensatory justice, in England, generally speaking, the finer the scenery the better the shooting. In the scarcity of sensations you comfort yourself with the plenty of the game, and the bulk of the bag consoles you for the absence of the beautiful. There is nothing very attractive in itself in the dull routine of the stubbles and turnips of a Norfolk landscape. Even in Norfolk now and then you come on a quaint old farmhouse or a bright bit of copse, although usually there is nothing to break the flat horizon but the square church towards that dot the roads regularly as milestones, only at shorter intervals. But then the long line of alternating guns and keepers—each second man with his familiar spirit in the shape of of huge curly retriever, hanging shadow-like at his heels—looks thoroughly like business. And business you acknowledge it to be, as the line moves forward uncompromising as fate, slightly bending itself inwards at the ends while the ceaseless file-firing of the loaders rolls ceaselessly up and down it as they go. Birds in troops keep rising and running before them—the grey English in the air, the red Frenchmen often in the drills; while clouds of feathers and tufts of hare "flick" are floating up against the sky. There is a very pretty poulterer's bill to sum up by the time you come to that hedge at the end, so prolific of well-grown pheasants. The shooting in the northern or Scottish counties is not nearly so good, and something more picturesque. Grim, serviceable stone dykes are, it is true, hideous substitutes for luxuriant hedgerows; but high farming, if it banishes the snipe, brings in the partridge, and then, looming in the far distance, you have the blue Cheviots, or the Ochils, or the Grampians, Dorsetshire and Hampshire, and the half-savage parts of the south, give pleasant sport to those who care to have your snipe shooting and the season we find everywhere. Where the field cover is scarce and bare, and the hedgerows thin. The birds learn to be wary and self-reliant, and to trust themselves to their own wings and eyes. You move along in the grass over pastures only broken here and there by some stretch of half-starved mangold; on your right a bleak heath, swarming with the snakes that lie sunning themselves in its turf enclosures; on your left a line of white staring downs, ribbed here and there by a hanging covert. The birds flush and gather before you, packing as they go, until at length all the winged game of the manor seems affight at a time. Dropping a straggler now and again to a stray shot, at last you sweep your ground clear, or else the birds wheel back, as with one consent, round your shoulder, and force you to play the game over again the other way.

But for fair shooting and exquisite scenery combined—we are cockneys enough to say it—give us the home counties. High park-like ground, breaking and rolling down to the weald below, coverts clinging to the face of the steep banks, clumps of timber crowning the heights. Here gnarled oaks throw their knotted boughs—loaded this year with acorns—over the matted copse growth below. There Scotch firs and laches rise from the purple heather knolls like stone pines in the Campagna. Idle to attempt to mark the birds, even had you the strongest staff of the most sharpsighted boy detectives. For the feature of your shooting is that, like Chevy Slyme, you are always round the corner; and, like Mr. Micawber, you never know what may turn up for you next. Now you are forcing your way through a jungle, where endless fingers seem clutching at your gaiters and coat-tails. Now you plunge head-foremost through a bullfinch, whose veteran thorn stumps are interlaced with a vigorous young bramble growth, while in texture and prickles it resembles nothing so much as a strip of Texan chapparal. Quivering on a gigantic thorn, you realize the sensations of a butterfly transfixed by a pin, and meanwhile you hear the whirr of wings, as the birds you are after take flight at the other end of the next field. And the fields in their eccentric shapes follow the capricious growth of the woods; and the narrow lanes, grooved deep in banks which filtering water springs have converted into beds of wild flowers, are dwarfed by their mammoth hedges, as the roadway of the Strada Nuova at Genoa by its double row of palaces. Your stanch old dog quests knowingly down the ditches, poking out as he best can an indifferent scent from the hedge roots. But the partridges—and plenty of them there are—are up and away while he is yet afar off, and all he raises now are starlings in flights, and sparrows in clouds. It is one of the most sultry days of a season that has abounded in them. You toil to the brow of some commanding eminence, where, if the sport were better and the heat less, you would still be disposed to rest from your labour and feast your eyes on the landscape. That is a Linnel in the foreground where that golden nook of stubble that the plough has spared glances in the light against the cool shadows of the wood behind, while beyond the hedge the handful of drowsy sheep are huddling themselves out of the sun round the dreamy heifer. And you look down on a Turner, where the faint blue haze is sleeping over the weald beyond, clinging round the phantom woods, hanging from the roofs and the tops of church spires, and blending itself in the dim distance with the long line of downs behind. And there is a *sujet de genre* for a Morland or a Murillo in the hop-pickers' bivouac below, where those ragged infants are sprawling round the circle of grey wood ashes, by the old sail stretched over its hoop and couple of poles. And

ed to argue that if the letters were true the jury could not convict, and if they were false they could not convict either, unless they charged one person with forgery and another person who was confessedly false. He would ask them to throw the balance of probability into the scale, and then the testimony of Lord Ranelagh, in respect to the giving of the card, would be found to outweigh that of Mrs. Borradaile. She had sworn that she got his lordship's card, while he denied having given it her; but if such really was the case as she had asserted, why had not the card been preserved? She had sworn that she got the card, but she had no memory of where it came from. If he was to have been her lover, would she not have kept it as some indication of introduction. He ventured to assert that it was not until those absurd letters had been brought to light—the letters of "Dear Tommy"—that Lord Ranelagh exchanged a word with Mrs. Borradaile. The contention all along had been that the letters were written at the dictation of Madame Rachel, she being at the time the manager of a matrimonial intrigue between Mrs. Borradaile and Lord Ranelagh. If so, would Madame Rachel have suggested to Mrs. Borradaile that she should address the very first letter which she wrote from a coffeehouse at Paddington? He would ask them to mark this well. Madame Rachel was said to be a woman of the world—clever, though ignorant, crafty, though illiterate, a woman of experience, who knew that she was dealing with a lady, and yet it was said that she suggested such an address on the very first love letter between the widow of a colonel and Viscount Ranelagh. Mrs. Borradaile had said that Lord Ranelagh was introduced to her as a rich and good man, and yet she, the careful widow, said the suggestion was made to her that she should date her first letter from a small coffeehouse. There was something about this which was remarkably strange. It would be found there were two letters written at the same time—one to Madame Rachel, the other to "William," supposed to be Lord Ranelagh. The latter was dated from the coffeehouse, but that to Madame from the Great Western Hotel. What was the meaning of that? How could that be explained? Was it likely that Lord Ranelagh would have paid attention to any lady at a coffeehouse; would he have gone there to see his intended bride? Fancy Lord Ranelagh being made to go as a lover to a coffeehouse at Paddington? The letter was written evidently before she was quite overcome by the magnetic influence which afterwards was said to operate over her. In the letter there was this remarkable phrase,—"As before, I do not wish for any instrusion." If such a letter of this had fallen into the hands of any of the jury, and they knew that it came from a lady, would the inference not have been that some prior meeting had been held—a meeting, it might have been, between her and "William?" It was consistent, at all events, with the suggestion that there was some other person, not Lord Ranelagh, who had visited her at the coffee-house. The learned gentleman again alluded to the letters and to the theories of the prosecution, and said that for it to be suggested that Mrs. Borradaile was not in her right senses when she wrote them was a monstrous, a base, and a preposterous invention, and an endeavour to do by prejudice what they had not dared to establish before the jury by testimony upon oath. The letter sent by Mrs. Borradaile to "Dear William" asking him to meet her at a coffeehouse near the Davies-street baths, was next read and commented on, and the learned counsel called attention to the fact that no attempt had been made by the prosecution to support Mrs. Borradaile in respect to this, or to prove that a message had been left at the house as suggested. He then passed on to observe that the question of the bath had occupied the attention of people who had exposed Madame Rachel to ribald songs and cruel jests, songs as wretched in composition as they were wicked in invention. There were headings in various papers, and pictures in police sheets also utterly and abominably cruel, which had been prejudicial to the woman who was then on her trial. He would venture to assert that if the jury were to inspect her house they would find nothing to indicate these deeds of uncleanness and immorality which it was said had been practised there. Talk of baths! Why there were no such things there, and the assertion that had been made about "eyes of eager lust" was altogether a wicked abomination. There was no pretence for it. The only baths in Davies-street, and it was a monstrous thing to enshroud the prisoner with such a cloud of prejduice as required all the efforts of her counsel to tear the veil away, in order that justice might be done her. It would not do for advocates to be nice or tender about feelings; their duty was to get at the truth. It did not lie upon the prisoner affirmatively to prove her innocence, but upon the prosecution to establish her guilt, and if he succeeded in the propositions he laid down, then he doubted not that an acquittal was clear and certain. The learned counsel next proceeded to argue that "Dear William" was some person other than Lord Ranelagh, and that the allusion which had been made to his lordship was made by Mrs. Borradaile for the purpose of clearing herself of the imputation which lodged upon her, as was proved by the words of Madame Rachel when she accused her of spending her money upon a paramour. She was evidently playing off a trick upon her friends by pretending that her lover was Lord Ranelagh; but were the flannels, the shirts, and the socks for his lordship, or were they not for some other "Dear William?" with whom she was about to fly to Paris.

At 5 o'clock Mr. Digby Seymour said it was impossible to conclude his address that evening, being physically unable to proceed further.

The trial was resumed on the following morning at ten o'clock.

Mr. Digby Seymour proceeded with his address to the jury on behalf of priscner. He continued to refer to the documentary evidence, and said that having carefully considered and reconsidered the letter that had been sent to Mr. Cope on the 4th of september by the prisoner, he could not in any possible way reconcile that letter with the guilt of the prisoner, when the actual result of that communication must have been to have put a stop to the fraud that she was alleged to be practising. She received the bulk of the money long after date, and he argued that her writing this letter to the brother-in-law of Mrs. Borradaile was almost conclusive proof that she was not concerned in any fraud, but that she was receiving the money on behalf of some other person with whom Mrs. Borradaile was connected. Again, if Mrs. Borradaile believed that she was corresponding with Lord Ranelagh, what earthly reason could there be for her addressing the letter to Captain Wm. Edwardes, her cousin. He then particularly called the attention of the jury to the contents of the letters, and it appeared to him that they were the natural statements that would be made by a woman to a man with whom she was on the most intimate terms, and they were couched in the most simple terms, and were clearly just such letters as would be written by a woman under such circumstances. She was apparently on the most intimate terms with her correspondent. She was telling him all her private affairs, and the proceedings she was taking with regard to the sale of her property; and it was ridiculous to suppose that she would have written such letters as those to Lord Ranelagh. Another circumstance well worthy of consideration was that the letters referred to facts and family matters which would have been within the knowledge of Mrs. Borradaile, but which could not have been known to Madame Rachel, who was alleged to have dictated them. The terms of these letters were not such as would be likely to be dictated by an illiterate woman like the prisoner, but they were the letters of an educated woman, well conversant with polished language and the proper expressions to be made use of. He did not wish in any way to strain these matters, but he put these facts before the jury as men of common sense and intelligence, and he was quite satisfied they would deal with them as they demanded, and that they would give full effect to the observation he had made respecting them. He went on at considerable length to argue that it was almost impossible that Madame Rachel could have dictated a great many of these letters, particularly those in which she herself, personally, and her conduct were stigmatised in the way they were. He did not wish to impute that Mrs. Borradaile had been guilty of actual impropriety at the low coffee-houses at which she had lodged, because he had no evidence upon the subject, but he thought he was justified in saying that her conduct in taking up her abode at these places was, at all events, very extraordinary. Having referred to some other facts in the case, he said it appeared to him that this prosecution would never have been instituted if, under the advice given by Mr. O'Keefe, they had succeeded in obtaining a large sum of money from the prisoner. It was a most extraordinary thing that nearly all the circumstances mentioned by Mrs. Borradaile in her letters to "Dear William" referred to actual occurrences which the prosecutrix herself admitted to have taken place, and which, at the same time, could not have been within the knowledge of the prisoner. Notwithstanding this, the prosecutrix pretended to say that the whole of these documents, important or trifling, were dictated by the prisoner. If such a doctrine were to be admitted he could not see where it was to end, if documents of this character were to be treated as of no value no man would be safe, and it would be impossible for a man to meet any charge that might be made against him, and the consequences would be really most serious to every member of the community. Another point that was referred to in the letters was the "little lady with the golden hair." Who was she? The prosecution had not given them any information about her, and although Lord Ranelagh had been placed in the witness-box, not a single question had been put to him on the subject. This was another of the mysteries of this most mysterious case! Then what did the prosecutrix mean by telling her in "Dear William" that she had heard that he was keeping a woman, and that it was well known in Pembrokeshire that she (Mrs. Borradaile) had been living with him for several months. This letter was supposed to have been written to Lord Ranelagh; and how could they possibly come to the conclusion that the prosecutrix believed that she was writing to him. It was perfectly consistent with the fact that she had been carrying on an intrigue with some person whose situation in life was very much beneath her own; but it was utterly incompatible with the suggestion that the letter was written to an English nobleman. What, again, could she possibly mean by the expression in one of the letters—"The barber who used to shave you at Cheltenham." This could not have referred to Lord Ranelagh, for he was as guiltless of a barber as any man who ever lived (laughter). Mrs. Borradaile, who was certainly a very clever little woman, attempted to explain this by saying that she meant that "Dear William's" head was shaved; but, finding that this was not likely to be believed, she then attempted to make out that she was drunk at the time she wrote the letter. He then referred to the scene at Mr. Haynes's office, when the prosecutrix was charged with having squandered her money upon her paramour by Madame Rachel. The prosecutrix actually described this scene to William. He said he thought the prisoner had a good right to complain that many most important witnesses, among whom were Mr. Moon, Messrs. Lawless, and Co., than whom no more respectable firm of solicitors existed in the world, and Mr. Cridland, her brother-in-law's attorney, who, as it appeared to him, could have given very important evidence. What did the prosecutrix mean by saying that she had given to her "Dear William" all that a woman held most dear. She had continued to say that she referred only to her money, but the jury would judge whether this could be taken as the real meaning of the expression she had made use of. The learned counsel then read another letter which had not before been put in evidence, which was to the following effect:—"If you join the mob on Monday you will be shot as sure as your name is William." The learned counsel proceeded—Could this observation have applied to Lord Ranelagh. If he had been present at all he would not have been among the mob, but upon his charger, acting against them. The letter went on to say—"Be guided by me and do not interfere with politics. They cannot concern a man of your humble position and humble pretensions. What business have you to interfere with them? You know you have had all that I possess in the world except my marriage settlement and my pension, and my daughter, my only child, is dependent on my mother." Could she have believed she was writing this letter to Lord Ranelagh. Was he a man of humble position and humble pretensions? Let them then consider the letter wherein the prosecutrix stated that she had kissed the photograph of her lover, and taken it to bed with her. What did they think of a woman who could have acted in such a manner? He next referred to the letter written by the prosecutrix to her lover, wherein she was complaining of his sending her letters to Madame Rachel's and alluding to the consequences that would result to her of such letters being read in open court, and what the Welsh people would think of her afterwards. All that Mrs. Borradaile wanted was her money. Civil proceedings first were tried, and when it was found that the action would be resisted, and that Madame Rachel was determined to go into the box as a witness, then the criminal law was resorted to. If an opportunity had been afforded to the prisoner she might have explained the whole of this mysterious affair, and the charge of fraud would at once have fallen to the ground. This would not answer the purpose of the prosecution. They wished by a conviction to shut the mouth of the prisoner for ever, and prevent the real facts of the case from being made known. Even when the charge had been made, and the prisoner refused to pay, what was the treatment she had to experience? Endeavours were made by Mr. O'Keefe, the friend, and for all he knew the accomplice of the prosecutrix, to induce one of the bail not to become surety for the prisoner, and to urge her to pay the money. What was the object of this proceeding? Why to keep the prisoner in gaol, in order that a large sum of money might be extorted from her. He then complained that the names of the persons who offered themselves as bail had been published in the newspapers, and he characterised it as an unjust proceeding. The learned counsel then called the attention of the jury to the extraordinary letter referring to Fenianism and the Fenians, and to the complaint made by Mrs. Borradaile that her money had been given to the Head Centre Stephens. He next referred to the letter, in which the prosecutrix told her "Dear William" to send her all his clothes that required mending, and she would mend them for him, and expressing her surprise that the flannels she had bought for him were worn out so soon (a laugh.) Poor Lord Ranelagh! He was to have his clothes sent to Mrs. Colonel Borradaile to be mended (laughter). Why, it was absurd and ridiculous to suppose that the prosecutrix could have believed that she was writing to Lord Ranelagh, but it was quite in accordance with the suggestion that the letter was sent to some man in a humble position of life with whom the prosecutrix had formed an illicit connection. The learned gentleman then went on at great length to comment upon the documentary evidence that had been adduced, and observed that with reference to the letters from Mrs. Borradaile to Lord Ranelagh addressed to "Dear Tom," he could not understand such letters, particularly the one in which she talked of his having been her in her bath in Davies-street. What could they think of an English lady who had written such a letter as this to a nobleman under the circumstances that had been mentioned? He remembered a case in which a lady was represented to have made certain entries in her diary in which she admitted having had illicit intercourse with several different men, and the jury in that case came to the conclusion that she was not of sound mind. He did not ask them to come to a similar conclusion in the present case, and whatever view they took of it it seemed to him to be quite clear that a letter of this description could never have been dictated by the prisoner, and that she could not have had anything to do with it. The learned counsel next proceeded to comment upon the evidence that had been given by the boy Manton as to his having copied one of the love letters that had been sent from the pretended William to the prosecutrix, and remarked that this evidence could not be true, because he professed to have copied this letter in January, 1867, whereas, according to Mrs. Borradaile's evidence, she had received this very letter in the preceding month of November, so that one or the other could not be stating what was true. He also referred to this witness having written a detailed statement of the evidence he was to give with an explanation as to how he came to remember the circumstance.

The learned gentleman was still addressing the court when the report left.

It will be remembered that it was reported by telegraph that Madame Rachel was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

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9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

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Specific for Dysentery and Diarrhœa	9 0	10 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat,
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—The undersigned having arranged to supply their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamps for the Municipalities of Bombay, Surat, and other Out-stations, are prepared to make arrangements with other Municipalities in this Presidency or elsewhere.

The undersigned beg leave also to intimate that their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamp, has been tested by the Quarter Master General of the Army, and approved of for Barrack Lighting. The attention of Railway Companies is also called to this lamp.

FARNHAM & Co.,
Government Ice House Buildings, No. 2 Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.—A few Single-seated Children's Perambulators left from the last Shipment will be sold at a moderate prices, to close account. As a fresh consignment is expected shortly.

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c. &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been car fully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate.

The following can be had loose by weight:—

White and Red Dutch Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Celery, Parsley, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.

H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled:—

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally destructive. Its gentle nature as to its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

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TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just landed ex "Monarchy."

A first-class High-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart painted dark green, lining to match, with patent leather Wings to sides, and pair of Lamps, by Windower, Long Acre.

A new Pony Travelling self-driving Park Phaeton with hind Seat, by McNaught and Smith.

And also,

A property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.

A Second-hand single horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.

A nearly new Wangonnette.

Just Landed ex "Timour."

A first-class new high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with wings to sides, enamel Leather Aprons, and expressly built to order by Windower.

A new and light single Horse Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front, painted dark green, lining to match, with Lamps and Shaft, by Ness Junior, Long Acre.

The Property of an Officer.

A first-rate breach-loading double-barrelled Rifle, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, by Manton & Co.

Also,

3 Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front.

Just Unpacked,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for single and double harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for single harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

A few sets of very best Buggy and Dog Cart and Gig Harness, stitched patent leather parts, stitched white ornaments on winkers and saddles, round brown reins covered mountings, wearing parts and tip plated on German Silver.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators, with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours, and some of them are with imitation cane-body, and expressly made to order for India. To be had on the Esplanade, or at the Auction Room of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Jaffer Sullaman.

Just Landed,

A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also,

A new English-built Dennett, with Lamps.

A new and light English-built door Shigram, with Lamps and Shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.

2 Ditto very small self-ving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

2 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
20th October 1868.

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) receive by every Mail large accessions to their stock of JEWELLERY. Always the largest and best selected in Bombay, it is now, by the addition of all the most ELEGANT NOVELTIES, a more extensive and beautiful collection than ever.

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Of Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of Elegant Designs.

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert, Guard and Victoria.

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Small, neat plain